# WASHINGTON.

Dvestigations of the Congressional Retrenchment Committee.

Singular Developments in the Workings of the New York Custom House.

POLITICAL BLOOD MONEY.

The Collector Making Forty Thousand a Year Out of the Office.

WARHINGTON, Nov. 21, 1866. The Retreuchment Committee Investigation of the Workings of the New York Custom House Strange Developments.
The Committee on Retrenchment, during their session

bat all the clerks connected with the Custom House taxed at the rate of for the taxed at the rate of four dollars per month for taxed at the rate of four dollars per month for ical purposes. These who refused to pay thisamouni immediately discharged. The Collector has been ng a very handsome sum in connection with the d warehouse system. It was proven that the teor is making now out of his office the hand-sum of \$40,000 per year. The committee in session here to-day investigating the a frauds. Quite a number of witnesses have been subprenaed in connection with the above frauds upon the government. The report that the twenty clerks dis charged from the Pension office was made at the instiga-tion of the committee is totally untrue. They were dis-

The White House Visitors. The White House was to-day graced with the usual number of visitors. Secretary Seward and Senator feemith had interviews with the President this morn-

The New York Naval Office.

Stocum is mentioned here as the probable sucGeneral Dix in the position of Naval Officer at

The Internal Revenue Commissioner Muddle. Colonel Spooner still clings to the hope of filling the position of Commissioner of Internal Revenue, notwithstanding it is currently rumored that he has withdrawn from the conject. In case of removal Colonel Spooner will be appointed.

United States Marshal for Ohio.

e friends of General George P. Estey have united to
him for the position of United States Marshal for Northern district of Ohio.

Financial Matters. 8,194. From the first of the year to October 31, in-dive, the income has amounted to \$125,251,593. Dur-the present month the sum of the receipts to date is

fatement of the business transactions of the Phil-

al accounts of the commission appointed to col-United States direct tax in the State of North paroline have been submitted to the Treasury, and show that over four hundred thousand dollars have been col-lected at a small expense to the government. The resig-pastons of the commissioners have been accepted, to also effect December 1, by which time it is expected hat most if not all of the commissions for collecting the direct tax will be closed.

Circular from the Freedmen's Barcau, he Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau has sed a circular relative to contract physicians. The owing extracts are of general interest:—

When contract is made with a private physician the squred cath of allogiance must accompany the du-licate copy sent to this office, unless the physician em-loyed has formerly been in the service of the Bureau and the cath has been filed in the office of the chief-section of the contract of the chief-

the each has been filed in the office of the chief did officer.

Accombined for pay arising under the contract should be see at the end of each month, certified by the commoding officer of the post or sub-district under whose ections the services were rendered, and then transited to the Surgeon-in-Chief of the district for his proval. The chief disbursing officer of the district it then, on the order of the Assistant Commissioner, y the account, deducting the internal revenue in Immediately on the annulment of a contract the regeon-in-Chief will direct the Acting Assistant Surgeon forward at once to the chief medical officer a return property, with the proper receipts and invoices. If is in contemplation to annul an existing contract fore the middle of the ensuing month the Surgeon-in the current fore the middle of the ensuing month the Surgeon-in terms.

Fenianism Redivivus.

Fenianism appears to be reviving in this city. Considerable sums of money have been raised and forwarded to New York. Meetings are being held in public and in private and are attended by many of the leaders of the Brotherhood. Taken together with the assurances if these who pretend to know the nature and extent of the present movements, these indications would seem to portend early and vigorous action in some direction.

Fernanal.

Major General John G. Foster, Assistant Commissioner of the Presedmen's Bureau in Florida, is expected to ar-

at Junction City, Kanma, to restore some one million eix hundred thousand acres of land to estilement and entry under the Pre-emption and Homestead land, and the Register and Receiver at Brownsville, bornake, to restore about one million five hundred thousand acres. The restoration does not make the fands subject to sale at private entry, but only renders them accessible to

Another Prize Fight - White vs. Bolster.
Another prize fight will shortly take place between
thite, the victor of the fight on Tuesday last, and Bol-

Trementy Notes in the Argentine Republic.
The United States Consul at Buenos Ayres has sent to our government a copy of the law of the Argentine Republic authorizing the national executive to emit treas-ury bills to the amount of \$4,000,000, with interest at three-fourths per cent a month. For the payment and per cent is put on all imports, excepting such articles as are comprised in article three of the present Custom House law, and two per cent on all exports. The treasury bills are to be received in payment at all custom houses in the republic.

### THE FENIANS.

A Last Appeal for Arms, Munitions, and Money for the Irish Republican Army. At a meeting of the Centres and delegates of the Fenian Brotherhood, of New York and violaity, field at Fenian Brothermood, of New York and violaity, field at the Apollo Rooms, Prince street, on Sunday evening, the 18th November, instant, the following resolution and ac-companying appeal were unanimously adopted. They have been approved at the Central office of the Fenian Brotherhood and will apply with equal force to every circle of the Fenian Brotherhood in America. The int change of opinions at these meetings has ensured bar mony of action, eliciting many important suggestions pertinent to the present crisis in Irish revolutionary

TO THE MIN OF IRISH BIRTH AND ALL LOVERS OF RE-FURLEAN INSTITUTIONS PERRYWHELES—
COUNTYMEN, friends and brothers—Every item of in-formation reaching us from Ireland proves it to be certain beyond all question that our countrymen at home are determined on war—war to the knife, and that this very year. The final struggle of our people with the foreigner will be soon inaugurated; the oppressed will meet the op-pressor foot to foot to battle for the very cristence of our race and of our nationality. The issue is patent. Either we must succeed in this our final struggle and take our place among the nations of the earth or be defeated—to be scattered preadcast, as a people despised, pointed at only with the finger of scorn and ready to do battle for every country but our own. To the Irishman in America such race and of our nationality. The issue is patent. Either we must succeed in this our final struggle and take our place among the nations of the earth or be defaated—to be scattered proadcast, as a people despised, pointed at only with the floger of scorn and ready to do battle for every country but our own. To the Irishman in America such an eventuality cannot fail to suggest the profeondest emotions. The degradations to which his kindred have been subjected for centuries—the services of a people offered as a holocalist at the shrine of despotism; the many miscries entailed by foreign domination—are to be washed away in the blood of the enterny of live a perpetual curse iff our defeat. The wrongs of the past flust be righted by the manhood of the present. A nation which will not make secrifices is unworthy of freedom. That is a blessing which cannot be too bighly prized by any people to gain that blessing than that of life and exervithing they held most dear? Our countrymen being resolved to fight against an old, an intolerant enemy to wipe out the stigma of slavery, they risk life, property, all, on the struggle. It will be to the eternal credit or disgrace of their kindred in America if this struggle be a glorious or disastrous one—if ireland be a land crowned by the lauries of a victorious army or reduced to the condition of an innerses wilderness and the surface of the struggle be a glorious or disastrous one—if ireland be a land crowned by the lauries of a victorious army or reduced to the condition of an innerse wilderness and the surface of a victorious army or reduced to the condition of an innerse wilderness and the surface of a victorious army or reduced to the condition of an innerse wilderness and the surface of a victorious army or reduced to the condition of an innerse wilderness and the surface of the victorious army or reduced to the condition of an innerse wilderness and in defeat; should the land be saturated with the blood of freedom's marries she in any longer have an excuse for not giving t

Clare, Ireland, delivered a lecture last evening, in the Ireland." The hall, although not crowded, was pretty well filled. At eight o'clock Father Vaughan was introdemonstrations of applause. As soon as order had been record, and after beving his thanks to the people, the first process of the control of the people of the process of the control of the control of the process of the control of the process of the control of the present of the control of the control of the control of the present of the control of the control of the present of the control of the control of the present of the present of the present of the control of the present of the present of the control of the present of the present of the present of the control of the present of the control of the present of the present of the control of the present of the present of the control of the present of the control of the present of the control of the present of the presen restored, and after bowing his thanks to the people, the reverend lecturer said that it afforded him great delight to meet so large an auddience of his countrymen. It convinced him that they still regarded their native land with

relused equal justice even on those terms. And whith at last, in the reign of Henry IV, the poor frish people began to leave the country, a law was enacted prohibiting "the further departure of the Irish enemy," in the course of centuries these unnatural laws have been to a certain extent modified, as civilization and enlightenment have advanced; but though not haforced, many of them may yet be found unrepealed on the English statute books. You may think it bad taste in me, perhaps, to be reviving these barbarous outrages upon justice and humanity; thut at the present hour there is a code of law, regulating the lives and librities of the Irish people and imposed by English misrule as insignificant and cruel as ever disgraced the annals of manhood. The reverend lectures here explained the present law of ciectment, which be stated had swept three highdred and thenty-six thousand families, comprising two millions of people out of Ireland, from the year 1846 to the present time. That was a fair illustration of the monatrous, revolting and diabolical character of English rule in Ireland. Under such circumstances it was the duty of every Irishman to combine and revolt against such infamous legislation. It was wonderful to remark the slight effect conturies of wickediv unjust and crue! government had produced on the Irish character. He believed that none but the Celtic race could have withstood such withering influences for so long a period, if was only owing to the lenacity of the Celtic nature that they possessed at the present time a greater amount of public and prevate virtue than any other people. Let them take, for instance, the Irish woman—in single IIF as pure as the driver snow; in married life, like Cassar's wife, above suspicion. Let them take, again, the livent shame of \$200,000. What volumes that fact spoke for their shame had nobly vind cated the strength of their devotion to their adopted land. He hoped, before God, that they leave the present of the present of their shame in the land that section of th

### CANADA.

SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

Arrest of Ten Suspicious Characters in To-routo-Appeal to be Made To-day for a New Trial of the Condemned Feulana-The Ameri-can Council to Furnish them a Substantial Meal Each Day-A Special Commission to Try the Remainder of the Prisoners-Large Seizure of Liquors for Non-Payment of Duty, &cc.

Ten anapicious looking characters were arrested to-day under the Habeas Corpus act. They could give no satis-factory account of themselves, and were placed in the old county jail by the Sheriff.

The United States government has instructed Hon. D. Thurston, American Consul, to appeal for a new trial for the prisoners condemned, and it is the intention of Mr. McKenzio to make the appeal for a new trial before the Queen's beach at two o'clock to-morrow afternoon.

A company of the Royal Canadian Rifes is expected to pass through this city to morrow from Kingston, on reace for Port Eric. They will be armed with the Smider-Enfeld rifle.

The Custom House officers at Buffillo have seized during the week a large quantity of sherry wine send other liquors, shipped by way of Fort Eric, for both payment of the duties. A firm in New York offered \$10,000, while another in Buffalo offers \$7,000 to compromise the matter. The Consul at Fort Eric is consured for allowing goods to be shipped to the United States without invoices signed by him.

The Sheriff has been requested by the American Consul to suprly the condemned prisoners with one substantial goal each day, the expenses to be defrayed by the Consul.

The whole number of British regulars on dety in

the Consul.

The whole number of British regulars on dety in Canada up to November 1 is fourteen thousand.

The findings of the Court Martial in the case of Major Dennis has not yet been made public, although the court adjourned three weeks since. It is expected, however, that he will be cashiered for cowardice while in front of the enemy at Ridgeans.

that he will be cashiered for covarrice while in front of the enemy as Bidgerany.

The guabeat Heron returned from Niagara to day, and reports all quiet. She immediately goes into winter quarters in this city. Her gons and crew are to be sent to do duty on the frontier.

A special commission, under which the remainder of the Penian prisoners are to be tried, has been received by the authorities here, and it is expected that the Sheriff will forthwith receive precept to summon the necessary buy.

necessary jury.

There are thirty-nine Fenions sliegether remaining in pil, seven of whom have been sentenced, leaving thirty-two yet awaiting trial, which will take place immediately on the close of the present term, commencing probabily on the 3d proxime.

OTTAWA, Nov. 21, 1866 Deer in large numbers are being killed back in the forest by American numbers, and sent to the New York

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE NEW YORK HERALD. Mr. Mctice Not to Go to England or France— The Tomb of Champlain Found Discharge of the Peninan. Queme, C. E., Nov. 20, 1866.

The Executive Council is in session here, at the St. Louis Hotel: Of course there is not a full Council, Macdonald, Carrier, McDougail and others being absent. The chief remaining advicers of his Executiony are sir N. F. Belleau, Mesure, Campbell, McGoo and Histr.

N. F. Belleau, Meesrs. Campbell, Medica is not to go to Eng-land as a delegate or to France as a commissioner of Canada to the Exhibition. It is very likely that Cartier is at the bottom of this, for it looks tricky. Certainly Prench Canadian influence with the Executive has

N. P. Indian, Messar, Campbell, Mortes and Biller.

In this transpired that M. Motion is not to go to fine from the control of the first production of the following of the first production of the fi

## OUR WHARVES, PIERS AND SLIPS.

mittee.
The following action has been taken by the Ship-

through your investigations, distinctly and fully as to the condition and management of the wharves, piers and

sites of grevances, which, in part at least, your own personal observations have been sufficient to verify. It is, therefore, unnecessary for us to enter upon the details of this subject further than to remark that they present themselves mainly inder three general aspects—the character of the piers and wharves themselves, as research their adaptation to the wants of commerce; the condition of the same and the provisions for their appropriation to the uses of the commerce of the port.

In every particular it must be confessed that New York falls behind, not only the great commercial centres of Europe, but even the lesser maritime cities of America. The natural advantages of her magnificent harbor and her geographical position alone sustain her in the great race for supremacy.

The wooden wherees and piers of New York are in their best estate frail structures, built in conformity with the deas of a past age and the requirements of a primitive commerce. Above water exposed to the constant influences of decay and to the period configuration, and below to the destructive agencies of swift tides and winter's ice; unequal to the weight of large cargoes and the wear and tear of ceaseless traffic, and insecurely anchored to the river's bed, at one time they break down with valuable merchandise and disappear beneath the waves, and at another succumb to the pressive of currents and drifting ice, and are bodily swept from their foundations.

In their ordinary condition, as set ferth in the reports tics of grievances, which, in part at least, your own per-

rents and drifting ice, and are bodily swept from their foundation.

In their ordinary condition, as set ferth in the reports of the Citzens' Association and elsewhere, their utter leadequacy is not only disgraceful, but imposes a wasteriot and only one of the control of the unit of the compart, and your honorable committee will not full to remark that, by confussion of all interests, there is at present no power with either State or local officials sufficiently defined or sufficiently exercised to better this unfortunate state of things.

In full harmony with the primitive and unscientific character of the wharves and piers, but in pittful contrast with the comprehensive regulations of foreign Dock Boards, are the arrangements for their supervision and control, and berthing of vessels under a system productive of endies vexation and loss to the merchant, and totally inadequate to a wise and impartial distribution of the facilities of the port in the interest of commerce at larg.

the facilities of the port in the interest of commerce large.

Unfortunately the perplexities of the question do not end here. Profiting by the universal clamor for relief, private interests, not always unassociated with presumptive public advantages, continually address the Legislature of the State for special enactments directly affecting the state of our harbor. In the conflict which thus ensues the paramount interests of commerce, and the rights of the people of the State, as yet unimpaired, are constantly exposed to sacrifice.

The exigencies of the case demand the prompt intervention of the Legislature. The supreme control of the subject must be resumed by the State, to be vested anew in stronger hands.

adequate tariff of wharfage. Eventually this tariff should be graduated to meet the bare expenses of maintaining the system.

Whether a remedy so comprehensive and far reaching in its effects could be at once adopted in its entirety may perhaps be questioned, but the undersigned are strongly persuaded that it offers the only solution of the momentous interest involved, consistent with the future commercial dignity of the city and the rights of the people of the State.

Under any circumstances, however, a State commission with powers adequate to the full control and supervision of the existing wharves and piers is a necessity not easiely to be ignored—a commission selected from the commercial class and representing its variousinterests, in which should be concentrated the scattered powers and obligations of the existing Bloards. Such a body could at cleast safely defend the interests of the State against private augression, and develop to its fallest effectiveness the existing system.

Perhaps no class in the community has experienced donger or more directly the manifold burdens now sought to be removed than the body of general ship owners. They approach your honorable formmittee at this time, however, in the advocacy of no private projects or views, but with the sole enject of securing for themselves and for all whose interests may now or hereafter unite to excell the vast commerce of this port, the wise development and the unimpared and impartial enjoyment of all its commercial facilities.

JAMES H. FROTHINGEAM, JAMES H. FROTHINGEAM, JAMES H. FROTHINGEAM, JAMES H. FROTHINGEAM, JOHN S. WILLIAM C. STURGES, TROMAS S. SALVEROR, SCENCEAY, NEW YORE, NOV. 17, 1866.

# WEST SIDE ASSOCIATION.

A very largely attended meeting of the West Side Association was held last evening at Everett Hail, corner of Thirty-fourth etreet and Broadway. The meeting was called by the Executive Committee more especially to consider matters having reference to the subject of the rapid transportation of passengers in New York. The wealth and intelligence of a large portion of the city were represented. After the reading and ratification of the minutes of the last meeting Mr. Whitbeck presented the following resolutions, approved by the Executive Committee, which were unanimously adopted --

Committee, which were unanimously adopted —
Resolved. That we are opposed to the gratuitous giving of
railroad frauchiese in the city of New York to individuals
or companies.

Resolved, That railroads in this city should be constructed
pursuant to general have or special grants, whereby considerations adequate to the value of the frauchiese shall be
conjured to be made to the public therefor, either in low
farm to person or a percentage of the incomes of the made,
or by rendering come other equivalent for the value of the
privilege, ground.

Resolved, That the course and practice hereinfore of individuals and companions in seeking private grants for milroads to this city has emphasizated and grants for intermornization, and here pre-judicial to the public interests.

Resolved, That the public welfare demands of the Govermor that he argue upon the Lephstater in his next above
message the property of measuring the principles suggested
in these resolutions. Supplying all of the Electric transition suggested
in these resolutions supplying all others resolutions be sent to the

Resolved, That operate of here excelutions be sent to the

legislation contrary thereto will not meet the Essentite ap-proval.

Reacted, That copies of home resolutions be sent to the Governor, and the Legislature.

ing the route shall be permitted, and when there in reasonable cause to approbe and the liquity before it oc-curs from the work of construction, such work may be restrained by injunction, and the company shall pay troble damages for any such injury.

Tenh—That all income over twelve per cent per annum on the cost of construction and maintenance

### NEWS FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

DUR FORTRESS MONROE CORRESPONDENCE.

Perilous Voyage of the Ship Lampedo from Savananh to This Port-Expectations and Preparations for Sinking, With Water Ten Feet in Her Hold-Herolsm of the Crew-Changes in the Engineer's Department-Hospitalities to Mexican Officers on the Stenmer Vixen, &c. FORTRESS MOXBOR, Nov. 20, 1866.

The ship Lampedo, built thirteen years ago at S Johns, and running between Liverpool and New York until engaged in trade between Charleston and Savannah, which culminated in her foundering three months since, as will be remembered, on Warsaw beach, and through assistance rendered by the revenue cutter Nan semend, being sold for salvage, and bought by her pres ent owner, started on the 16th inst. from Savannah for New York. Repairs and alterations lavishly expended on her before setting sail on her present veyage proved not to have put her in the gondition she should have been to resist the untoward weather and rough seas she has had to encounter. She put in here at three o'clock this morning leaking badly, and this deviation from her intended course subse-quent results have shown to have been an act of very judicious forethought, for from ten feet water in the hold, as she passed the capes, there is now, notwithstanding the same vigorous and unintermitting ap-pliance of the pumps, thirteen feet of water in her. For Captain Black and his crew the past four days experiences have been most trying and dangerous, aithough endured with that uncomplaining and heroic fortitude that so often exalt the life and acts of the common sailor continuous force of the heavy seas, dashing upon her, caused he to spring a leak. The ship's pumps were put in motion, but the water continued to gain. As she passed Hatterian to water lay live and a half feet deep in her hold. The archought down to five feet, and so kept till the his saved Body Island, when it rose to ten feet. To keep water from gaining more required

who at that time did not think his ship in any danger, did not avail himself of the orothered sid. A gang of men have been engaged at the number of the suip ever since her arrival here; but their under efforts thus far have only about succeeded in keeping her from sinking. Arrangements are being made to procure steam pumps to work upon her.

Changes that overwhelm, engolf and consign to oblivion other departments of the army rarely interfere with the Engineer's Department. It stands a tower of strength and usefulness. Recent efforts in various quarters to cripple its manifold resources and widely felt power have fallen abortive, and will while such a thing as military common sense has the ascendancy. In a department so steadfast there are furthermors few legal charges. Only one has occurred here for a year past, which is the recent summoning to duty at West Point, as instructor in the Military Academy, of Major Stickney, and ordering to his place here Captain Fhillips. Both are accomplished efficiers and gentlemen. Colonel Brewerton, commandant of the department, has also lately been trevelted trigadice general. If brevet promotions are any guarantee of special worthiness, which is their multiplicity unhapply they are not, the promotion should have come long ago.

guarantee of plants of the part of the plants of the plant

Annual Session of the Methodist Episcopul Church South. FORTHER MORES, NOV. 21, 1166

The normal conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church South opened its sersion this morning in Norfolk. Bishop Pearce provides over the deliberations of the body, whose labors will extend throughout this week. Several charges in the politics of the Church are ex-pected to come up for discussion, one of which, recom-

# MEXICO.

Maximilian Not Gone Back to the Capital.

# HE REMAINS NEAR VERA CRUZ.

The Vessel Ready to Take Him Home.

Expected in the City of Mexico on the 10th.

Ac.

OUR MAYANA CORRESPONDENCE.

The French steamer France, from Vera Cruz on the afternoon of the 13th inst., arrived at this port yesterday, with dates from the city of Mexico to the 10th inst. Among the passengers I notice M. de Maurer, bearer of despatches from Maximilian; also ex-General Magruder, a Mr. Maury, Mr. Tücker, and others of the ex-confederacy, who, no longer finding any inducement to stay in the so-called empire, have determined to seek an asytum in sunny Cuba. The France also brought about 200 French troops and a few officers going home.

Maximilian had not yet returned to the Merican capt ia), where General Castelneau had held several interviews

with the principal ministers.

The officers of the France have assured me that when they left, the Austrian ship of war at Vera Cruz was mak

they left, the Austrian ship of war at Vera Cruz was making every preparation to be ready at a moment's notice. According to a letter from Vera Cruz, received by a commercial firm in this city, it appears that the baggage of Maximilian, in custody of General Lamadrid, had arrived there on the 5th inst.

The Excipite and See of the 5th say that "the following day the situation would clear up, the curtain would be unveiled and a great event' was to take place." I precume all this mystery has reference to the expected return of Maximilian to the capital on the 10th or 11th instant.

I understand, from parties here, that the Dandolo is expected in this port shortly, and that the research will have to go into the dry dock to be overhanded before she can proceed on her voyage to Europe.

In consequence of the reports made public that Maximilian's intention was to leave the country, a petition was drawn up with about a thousand signature (names not stated), begging him not to abandon the government of the "empire".

milian's intention was to leave the country, a petition was drawn up with about a thousand signatures (names not stated), begging him so to abandon the government of the "empire."

The Beste is of the 8th contains a rumor that Maximilian had been in Cordeva since the 5th, and that he intended to return to Orizabe in a few days. He was expected in Mexico on the '0th or 11th inst.

According to the last dates from the capital, it was still doubtful whether Maximilian would finally accede to the wishes of the conservative party, who are said to insist upon the maintenance of the empire, with Maximilian at the head, or whether be had definited, made up his mind to abdicate. The government organ says that he was determined "not to abandon Mexico."

The Pairia has published an article with regard to the late rumors about his alleged abdication, and in consequence thereof the Reafeles makes the following remarks:—"The abdication of a novereign elected and installed by the people, can only be a voluntary act of his own—the more painful the circumstances and obvious the difficulties the head of a State may experience, the more that right ought to be respected. A cruen can easily fall to the ground by any violent catastrophe, but in that case it is substituted by a halo of glory. No aggression or attempt of using force has ever been contemplated. Rumors of the nature alluded to are shourd." Inmediately after these significant remarks the Keafest advices the sovereign to abdicate, being in favor of a voluntary abdication.

M. Pitrop, head of the civil Cabinet of Maximilian, arrived from Orizaba on the night of the 7th loss.

Advices from Tampico state that at that place there was no security for the inhabitants, nor unity of common among the liberals, who, besides the leans imposed in August, have exacted others to the amount of \$100,000 in representer and Cotober.

It is denied that at the action at Maheatlan the battalion of Chasseure deserted with the enempy, but, being recruits and getting worsted, they dishurated, le

# OUR YERA CRUZ CORRESPONDENCE.

Vens Crez. Nov. 6, 1866. Maximilian is still at Orizatia. The supposition is that he is detained there by the French. The Austrian cor. veite Dandolo is in the harbor ready to carry him to Europe. Every preparation has been made to receive him and be off, but some little arrangements that the French wish him to make first have detained him. Now romor says he is about to return to the city of Mexico.

Mr. Peter Campbell Scarlest, her Britannie Majesty's Minister at the city of lawico, is also at Orizata. He is expected to reach this city en rouse for Engined per French steamblip honora, via New Orieana. The is to leave here on the 12th mat, for New Orieana. The late to the french fave made attenuous efforts to get entire control of the Cusions lionae here, but the Mexican Collector not acknowledging their writ of ejectment, they have thus far failed.

The French transport steamer Vera Cruz sailed from here yesterday, with some three hundred and fify French troops whose time has expired.

The French steam transport Hhone, from Breet, via Martinique, arrives here yesterday, with some one hundred and forty troops, nearly all fleigtans.

Rumor says this ship will go to Tampico with troops soon. vette Dandolo is in the harbor ready to carry him to

Large Shipments of Goods to the Rio

Grande. Wassessoros, Nov. 21, 1860. Parties interested in the shipment of goods to the Rio Grande for the liberal army are now sending large quantitles of sopplies, including arms and munitions of

and are promptly paid for them on delivery.

The Seizure of a Mexican Brig at Cape St.
Lucas by the French.
Sar Francisco, Nov. 21, 1866.
A base account respecting the seizure of the Mexican
brig Basso says D'Arton acted under orders from General Ramon Corona, attended by Consul Goday, of this ony These orders directed D'Artois to proceed to the Particlo Occasi and seize any vesses belonging to France or Mexican traitors, together with all goods belonging to enemies of the republic, and to use sufficient force to carry othis instructions. As Corona receives power from Jaarez, the stories of illegal conduct in making the seizure fall to the ground.

# AFFAIRS IN BOSTON.

SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD. Additional Particulars of the Swindling Operations of Self-Styled Commission Merchants—The East Boston Perry Company Indicted for Manulaughter, &c. Bearton, Nov. 21, 1864.

The swindling operation, an account of which was

The Brazil Emigration Scheme Pronounced Unfavorable for the Southerners. The State Pairs &c.

New Occase, New 21, 1866.

Andrew McCollium, a sugar planter of Louisiana, who went to Brazil, with a view to emigration, has returned, and pronounces against it as angestiable and less favorable to the Southerner than his own country.

The great Fatr progresses finely, though inventors of machinery and implements have been backward in putting up and bringing forward their entries. There is an immenses conscourse here from Alabama, Mentioning Terms, and the interior of Louisiana, and even more distant sections, including all the Western States.

Cotton Higher, when 6,509 bales, low enjoiding at the 250, a 600. Bank sterling at 640. The rest are strickinged.

A Convention of Virginia farmers assembled back nowly for a story which ex-flowers from the common of the Virginia Agricultural Society, delivered at soft in Virginia Hall. Mr. Wilmoughly Newton, Proceeding the conformation of the Virginia Agricultural Society, delivered at soft in Virginia Hall. Mr. Wilmoughly Newton, Proceeding the appointment of several continuous to report on subjects decreased in the President's address, all predicting a bright fature for Virginia Agricultural Society, delivered at soft in Virginia Hall. Mr. Wilmoughly Newton, Proceeding the Convention adjourned until to high.

The Farmer's Convention to hight, after several addresses, adapted reconductions for voicing the introduction of white immigrant labor into Virginia and of repealing the convention adjourned until to hight.

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The city. Yachting has become a very popular emeanment with our residents within the last few months, and a meeting of gentlement is to be held at the Farker House this evening for the purpose of forming a particular this evening nominated One Neutropa for Mayor of Boston. Dr. N. B. Shurtleff is the democratic moninies.

# RECEPTS AND EXPORTS OF COTTON AT SOUTHERS PORTS.

The receipts of cotton at all the peris since September 1, the opening of the cotton year, amount to has so so hairs, against 40,000 laies during the same period in 1865, elicwing a docremen in ions than two meants to 1865, elicwing a docremen in ions than two meants of 180,000 bales. The exports from this port and five (pricate during the week past were 18,000 bales, chically to Great Britain.